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SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

The June number of the *Botanical Gazette* contains a monograph of the genus '*Cratægus* in northeastern Illinois,' by Professor C. S. Sargent. In it are described nineteen new species of *Cratægus*. The monograph is based chiefly upon the very thorough and extended collections of the *Cratægi* in this region by the Rev. E. J. Hill. Professor F. L. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens discuss the 'Mitosis of the primary nucleus of *Synchytrium decipiens*.' The process is of peculiar interest because of the exceptionally large size of the nucleus, its peculiarly rapid growth and its subsequent division. Dangeard and Rosén have declared the division of the primary nucleus in another species to be direct. The principal point of the present paper is to show that in the species studied by the authors the division is not direct, but mitotic. The authors hope that a fuller knowledge of the cytological peculiarities of the Chytridiales will lead to a more satisfactory knowledge of their nature and relationships. Professor J. Y. Bergen concludes his account of 'The macchie of the Neapolitan coast region,' in which he discusses particularly the adaptation of the plants constituting these xerophytic formations to their environment. An extended bibliography will be of particular service to ecological students of the Mediterranean region. Mr. Fred K. Butters describes and illustrates a new species of *Tuber, T. Lyoni*, discovered by Harold L. Lyon near Minneapolis, Minnesota. The fungi were collected in mature condition in the early spring, shortly after the melting of the snow and thawing of the soil. Mr. F. A. F. C. Went, of the University of Utrecht, announces the opening of a new botanical research laboratory in the tropics at Paramaribo. This laboratory will contain a room of adequate size where foreign naturalists will have opportunity for research work. Four new species of *Cratægus* and one of *Amelanchier* are described by Mr. W. W. Ashe, of Raleigh, N. C. Reviews of new books and current literature complete the number.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.

The closing meeting of the season was held May 26. The president spoke of a theory recently advanced that man could draw before he could speak, and characterized the thought as very naive. The secretary communicated an account of the recent finding of the tomb of Thothmes IV. at Thebes. The paper of the evening by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes on 'Antiquities of Santo Domingo' gave an account of a visit to that island for the purpose of securing archeological specimens for the U. S. National Museum. Doctor Fewkes exhibited on the screen early and recent maps of the island, views of the city of Santo Domingo, its churches, markets, statues, etc., and gave many bits of interesting history connected with them. A number of views of the remarkable stone implements, pottery and wood carving found on the island were thrown on the screen. These consist of carved pestles, axes, etc., bowls of pottery with modeled ornamentation, carved seats, clubs, idols, etc., of wood. The caves of the island were described and Doctor Fewkes closed with a discussion of the state of our present knowledge of the Carib and Arawak invasion of the West Indies, and expressed a belief that these migrants were from South America, since the fauna and flora of the islands were strictly South American.

The discussion of the paper was participated in by Mr. McGuire, Doctor Fewkes, Professor McGee, Doctor Lamb and Doctor Baum. Doctor Fewkes' results will be published in a forthcoming number of the *American Anthropologist*.

Walter Hough,
Secretary.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIAN POTTERY.

To the Editor of Science: Recently when coming down the Sevier River in Utah I found some fragments of coarse pottery about fifteen miles north of Panguitch. As I do not remember to have heard of pottery in that locality before, this find may be worth noting. The fragments were lying in sand

beside a sagebush near the traveled road. I could not stop for any careful examination at the time. I saw no indication of there ever having been a house, village or camp at the spot. The fragments are about one fourth inch thick and appear to be parts of two vessels, though they may belong to one. The ware is the usual coil-made variety without decoration or color. The pressure marks on the outside of the vessel were roughly smoothed over but not obliterated. The natural color is brownish on the outside—gray to blackish within. The firing had been done from the *inside*. This is shown by the blackened surface of the interior and also by the ware having been more burned inside than out, the heavy burning extending to between one eighth and one sixteenth inch of the outer surface. This characteristic of inside firing I have noted in other ware from the region north of the Colorado River. In this connection I may say that the remains of dwellings and the fragments of pottery are exceedingly numerous north of the Colorado River as far as the southern Rim of the Basin, and westerly as far as the Beaver Dam Mountains. Easterly they follow up Green River and its tributaries at least as far as latitude 40. The northwesterly limit has not been determined or even approximated as yet. I believe some remains have been found near Parowan but I was unable to authenticate information at this locality. On the Escalante Desert I found no indications as we crossed toward the Pine Valley Mountains, nor could any one I saw tell me of any. It is, nevertheless, possible that there are both pottery and habitation remains there near springs, and it would be desirable to have the region carefully examined.

On Bright Angel Point, south end of the Kaibab Plateau, I found remains of several very small houses near the brink of the canyon. Some fragments of primitive pottery were lying around and there were two good specimens of the primitive grinding stone—that is, the kind that are hollowed out. These were of red sandstone. The house walls were very slight, the best preserved being about 8 x 22 feet, with a dividing wall in the middle. This was within twenty feet of the edge of the canyon. The stones were roughly dressed in the usual fashion and were so few apparently that the walls must have been very low. I did not have time to dig, but the soil seemed thin.

It is possible that there was a trail down to the Colorado from this promontory. Down below there are remains of other houses and grinding stones of a similar type, which I saw many years ago.

There appears to have been less decorated pottery north of the Colorado River than south, and this might be taken as an indication of a more primitive condition of the art in that region. The potsherds around most of the village sites are apt to be without decoration entirely, or only slightly decorated. Most of the whole specimens found along the valley of the Virgen are undecorated, and are either corrugated or roughly smoothed without the addition of a slip or of lines in color. The shapes are sometimes good, particularly from the Santa Clara district, where some beautiful examples of red ware have been found. The finding of the ruder forms of pottery in a locality may not imply the occupation of that locality by Amerinds of the stone-house-building type for tent dwellers have made rude pottery and the modeling of occasional pots and firing them from the inside seems to have been understood by many tribes of Amerinds south of the Columbia River.

F. S. DELLENBAUGH.

CRAGSMOOR, N. Y.,
July 6, 1903.

SHORTER ARTICLES.

THE RELATION OF LIME AND MAGNESIA TO METABOLISM.

IN a previous communication to this journal (Vol. XIV. (1901), p. 31) the writer discussed some work carried out with Dr. Oscar Loew on the relation of lime and magnesia to plant growth, the results forming the matter of Bulletin 1, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Since coming to this station further studies have been made by the writer